UNITY FAITH SACRIFICE

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## TODAY and TOMORROW

### The American Crisis

WHEN America entered the present world war in December 1941, the Anglo-Americans boasted about their preponderant manpower and material strength. America put out long lists of her vast material resources and production figures and Britain whose material resources had been exhausted, pointed to the vast populations of her vast empire—for Britain's own manpower had been greatly depleted by the war against Germany.

In less than six months of 1942, the Anglo-American position changed completely. America and Britain lost vast areas on which they had despended for their war material resources and for manpower—the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, the East Indies etc. On the other hand, through the co-operation of the peoples of these regions and through the co-operation of Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and other nations of East Asia, Nippon gained practically almost all the entire world's production of such vital commodities as tin, rubber, quinine, aluminium etc.

Unable to make any definite progress in the war, Britain and America, chiefly America, had to go on staging stunt invasions of small islands at terrific cost—ships, manpower, ammunition and other war materials. In 1944, these losses and waste mounted so high that towards the end of the year, General Eisenhower was faced with acute shortage of ammunition and war materials. At the same time, Roosevelt had started the invasion of the Philippines—incurring colossal losses in the Taiwan and Philippine naval battles.

In all the years of the war, America not only incurred very great losses in manpower and materials, but strikes and internal disorder caused acute shortage of manpower necessary for production. So every year American production fell short of schedule, it was always less than 85 or 80 per cent. of schedule. Because of strikes and lack of raw materials the production of such vital war commodities as steel suffered critically.

Today, with the Pacific war at its most critical phase, America is faced with a serious crisis in manpower and vital war materials. The American Navy Secretary Forrestal admits that because of manpower and steel shortage, American shipping production had to be cut by 85 per cent. Well, in the past years, of the scheduled quantities, America was able to produce actually only 85 per cent., and now with an 85 per cent. cut in the schedule itself, American production must be dwindling down to an insignificant fraction!

And President Roosevelt sees only blacker days ahead with coal miners and steel workers all over the country threatening to launch strikes. America cannot fight a long war. The American people are war-weary; they are unable to withstand the privations and difficulties of war. War weariness is wrecking the American home front. And as Roosevelt starts more costly stunt campaigns, America's fighting power will move faster and faster towards total break down.

## Imperial Forces Score Victories In Luzon Battle

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### *Nippon Storming Unit Reach McKinley Barracks In Big Southward Push*

A Nippon Base on Luzon Island, March 28 (Domei)—In daring night assaults and death-defying storming raids, the left wing of the Nippon forces on Luzon Island is bringing steady pressure to bear on the Manila sector, piercing enemy defence lines and capturing one key point after another in a fierce counter-offensive in which heavy toll is being taken of the enemy.

Wiping out enemy troops which infiltrated into our defence lines, part of our forces pushing into San Mateo by the night of March 23 completed the mopping-up of foe remnants and the same night caused havoc among enemy ammunition dumps and bivouacs at Marikina, south of the city. Closely pursuing enemy forces which started retreating southward in the face of our fierce drive, our storm troopers in an attack on Cubao, approximately eight kilometres north-east of Manila, caused conflagrations in enemy munition dumps.

In the course of their southward drive, units of our left wing forces pierced into Marikina in concert with other units which attacked the enemy south of San Mateo. At the same time units of our storm troopers drove toward Meycauayan, key point on the Lingayen-Manila highway, 15 kilometres north of the capital, thus menacing the enemy's rear. Breaking through stubborn resistance, a powerful storming unit the same night reached McKinley Barracks in the southern suburbs of the Philippine capital.

Meanwhile, apparently attempting to penetrate the right rear of our forces, enemy troops started infiltration into the region between San Mateo and Marikina. Our forces are conducting furious counter-assaults against the enemy in this sector.

In the Batangas sector, south of Laguna de Bay, the enemy is gradually reinforcing his troops, and vanguards have reached Cuenca on the southern coast of Taal Lake, while other enemy forces supported by tanks and guns advanced to the sector facing Los Banos. In fierce counter-thrusts our forces in this sector are checking the enemy's attempt to make further advance.

## 26 ENEMY WARCRAFT SUNK, DAMAGED OFF RYUKYU & KYUSHU IN TWO-DAY WAR

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### Death-Defying Special Attack Units Play Havoc On Foe Invasion Fleet

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Tokyo, March 30 (Domei)—A total of 26 enemy war vessels is so far known to have been accounted for by our air and surface units in the course of devastating attacks launched against enemy task forces now operating in the Ryukyu sector and in waters off Kyushu Island during the two-day period March 28 and 29.

Reports indicated that on the night of March 28 our airmen of the Army Special Attack Corps instantaneously sank three large warships, two cruisers, and two medium-size warships in waters north of Kerama Islands and also sank one medium-size warcraft, two small-size warcraft and four unidentified warcraft and damaged five large war vessels and two small war vessels in the same waters.

In the course of a night assault by our air and surface units on March 28, one enemy cruiser was seriously crippled and probably sunk and one destroyer heavily damaged.

Continuing their attacks our air and surface assault units seriously damaged and set ablaze one enemy transport of the large type on the morning of March 29. In addition, our attack units spotted and heavily struck at an enemy task force which appeared in waters north of the Ryukyu Group late Thursday night. This attack netted one enemy aircraft-carrier and one battleship or cruiser seriously damaged with direct torpedo hits.

Enemy invasion forces now operating in the Ryukyu sector are estimated as on March 29 to comprise a total of about 150 surface craft. These enemy surface units include seven auxiliary aircraft-carriers, 17 battleships, 20 cruisers, 19 destroyers, 20 minesweepers, 37 transports and 29 landingcraft.

Meanwhile, it is reported that our air and surface units are now carrying on furious attacks against the enemy carrier task force which made its appearance in waters south of Shikoku, with serious losses believed to have been already inflicted on the enemy.

## Chances Of Complete Victory For Nippon Now Greater & Brighter As Enemy Is Lured Nearer Homeland

With increasing transport difficulties in view of the long line of communications which the enemy has to maintain and the golden opportunity which the enemy is providing the Imperial Nippon forces to strike harder as he rashly reaches nearer and nearer to the Nippon mainland, the chances of Nippon winning the war are much greater and brighter.

Thus declared Lt.-Col. Shozo Nakajima, Chief Spokesman of the Imperial Nippon Forces in the Southern Regions, in his survey of the war situation in the Pacific, at the Press Conference held here yesterday.

Reviewing the progress of the war, Lt.-Col. Nakajima said the focus of the war had shifted from the Philippines to the South Western Islands. The Americans had been saying that, with the termination of the Philippine operations, they would move on to the China continent and, once they are on the continent, they would assist the Chungking Army and strengthen their fighting power. The American forces would then approach the Nippon homeland while the Chungking Army would approach the Nippon homeland from the China continent, according to the American propagandists.

In spite of these propaganda activities to the effect that they were preparing to land on the China continent, the Americans had diverted their operation towards the South Western Islands and this is a clear indication, pointed out Lieut.-Col. Nakajima, that the enemy is over-anxious to bring the war to a quick close. This is due to the fact that giving aid to the Chungking Army so as to strengthen their fighting power would take time, and at the same time the Americans have not enough confidence that their material strength will last long, not to mention their manpower.

Viewed from a strategical point, the American move to the South Western Islands is a very rash act.

There are several millions of crack Nippon Army forces on the China continent, but as the China coast is very long it is very easy for the enemy to make a landing, added the Chief Spokesman.

Turning to the enemy invasion activities in the waters of Okinawa Island, Lt.-Col. Nakajima said that it would be very difficult for the enemy to attempt any landing on the island. From a strategical point of view it is easy to defend the island which is not as small as

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## Br. Press, Public Urge Settlement Of India Crisis

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### *India's Determination To Achieve Freedom Is Now As Strong As Ever*

The latest reports received here reveal how anxious the British are to arrive at some sort of a compromise with the Indian nationalist forces in order to avert an early collapse of British power in India. The nationalist forces in India are, however, determined not to compromise with the British on the issue of complete independence which they are determined to achieve at any cost.

Admitting the seriousness of the political situation in India the London weekly, "Spectator", says that the situation there is not merely ripe for discussion, but is urgently demanding discussion. The journal also admits that the Indians are extremely unsatisfied over the present state of affairs in the country and that their determination to achieve complete independece is now as strong as ever.

The journal adds that the arrival of Lord Wavell in England has raised hopes of a speedy settlement of the Indian question and hopes that the Viceroy will put forward some large and more constructive proposals in order to appease the people of India. The journal also urges the British Government not to oppose any positive proposals which Wavell might have brought with him.

Meanwhile, in an article entitled "Hope for India", another London journal "New Statesman and Nation" hopes that Lord Wavell's visit to England will help the British to tide over the serious crisis confronting them in India. The journal urges the British Government to release all political prisoners in India in order to appease the Indian people. It even goes to the extent of suggesting that the British Government should grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners in India.

At Thursday's session of the British House of Commons the anxiety of the British people over the crisis in India was also revealed when the Secretary of State was asked a number of questions in connection with Lord Wavell's visit to London.

Conservative Member, Captain Gammans, asked if the discussions with Wavell would include a consideration of the political situation in India, while Labour Member, Sorensen enquired to what extent Wavell's visit indicated a reconsideration of political issues and whether the question of the release of political detainees was likely to be discussed. Amery failed to give a satisfactory answer to any of the questions, merely stating that he hopes to discuss all political issues as well as many other issues with Lord Wavell.

## U.S. Warship Program Drastically Curtailed

Lisbon, March 28 (Domei)—The United States Navy has drastically reduced its latest warship program, owing to a number of factors, including the critical shortage of steel and manpower, according to a Reuter dispatch from Washington.

## Serious Coal Walk-out Brewing In America

Lisbon, March 29 (Domei)—American authorities were confronted with the prospect of another serious coal walk-out when initial returns of the strike vote, involving 400,000 American coal miners, indicated that an overwhelming majority of the nation's coal miners were in favour of declaring a strike for a better working contract, according to a Pittsburg message.

The strike vote was ordered by the United Mine Workers Union in view that no agreement has been reached between the Union and coal mine operators for a new working contract to replace the current one which expires on March 31, despite approximately a month's negotiation.

Latest tabulated returns from one-third of some 90 soft coal districts tonight showed 51,267 miners in favour of striking against 8,043 opposed.

American dispatches indicated that high American Government officials, including Labour Secretary Frances Perkins and Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, are frantically striving to effect an understanding between the representatives of the United Mine Workers Union and coal mine operators, as a fresh walk-out in the minefields would seriously imperil American war production.

## *Yankees Warned Against Optimism About W. Front*

Lisbon, March 29 (Domei)—Military observers in Washington today cautioned against over-optimism about the war on the Western Front, stressing that the Germans are resisting effectively at key points despite Anglo-American advances, according to a Washington dispatch.

They pointed out that the savage resistance encountered by the United States Ninth Army near Duisberg has apparently forced it to shift the direction of its attack from the south to the east, where opposition is lighter. Similarly, the United States First Army has met strong resistance in its drive to the Sieg River, they said.

The area between the two fronts, moreover, is capable of the most stubborn sort of defence if held by determined troops, these observes stated.

## *Changting Base Blasted In Surprise Night Raid*

A Nippon Base at the China Front, March 29 (Domei)—In a surprise raid yesterday night against Changting airfield at the western tip of Fukien Province, Nippon night bombers scored direct hits on the runway causing considerable damage.

Reconnaissance by Nippon planes revealed that the China-based United States air forces had been constructing an airfield here about 150 kilometres east of Kanchow. Apparently the enemy intends to station small aircraft here to be employed against Nippon sea communications and also utilize this airfield for the forced-landing of long-range land-based aircraft and carrier-borne planes.

## Americans Forced To Alter Venue On West Front

Berlin, March 29 (Domei)—The situation on the Eastern Front has undergone no change during the past 24 hours, as the Germans broke up major break-through attempts in Upper Silesia as well as in Lower Silesia, Karl Bluecher, Trans-Ocean correspondent, reported today.

Referring to the fighting now going on at Kuestrin, the correspondent said that fierce battles are raging around the market square in the older part of Kuestrin, while Soviet Marshal Zukov lost 73 tanks yesterday when he used small forces of men and equipment against the other Oder fortress of Frankfurt.

Walter Plato, Trans-Ocean correspondent, reporting on the fighting on the Western Front, said that the focal points of the struggle in the West at present are on the Lower Rhine, Lahn and Main.

In the centre of the Western Front, the Americans as the result of German counter-attacks on the Sieg and in Spessart, have been compelled to shift the gravity centre of their attacks to the Lahn Valley, where they are pushing forward armoured spearheads along a narrow front in the area around Wetzlar from Giessen toward Marburg, he said.

Severe fighting, he added, is in progress with the German troops putting up stubborn resistance.

In Spessart, the remnants of the American mobile column which was smashed at Gemuenden are being pursued, the correspondent said, adding that in the course of this fighting 32 tanks and armoured scouting cars as well as numerous lorries were destroyed and over 250 prisoners taken.

On the Main between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, the Germans were reported to have driven American forces who penetrated as far as Alzenau back to the Main and sealed off the remainder of his forces. A tightening of German defences has taken place north of Hanau, the correspondent said.

The Americans attacking in the triangle between the Lippe and Rhine in the direction of the Lower Ruhr reached the outskirts of Gladback, while on either bank of the Lippe, British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's formations have deepened their penetration, he said.

## Argentina Declares War Against Axis Powers

Lisbon, March 30 (Domei)—Apparently succumbing to the recently-intensified American pressure levelled against her, Argentina declared war against Nippon and Germany, according to a dispatch received here today.

## *Enemy Warcraft Bombard Senaga In Ryukyu Group*

A Nippon Base in the Southwestern Islands, March 30 (Domei)—Enemy warcraft bombarded Senaga Island of the Ryukyu Group yesterday Participating in this naval bombardment were one enemy battleship and one cruiser which invaded waters close to the island.

## Nippon Heroism Unparalleled In World Chronicle

Lisbon, Mar. 28 (Domei)—The influential "Manchester Guardian," in a recent editorial commenting on the staggering losses incurred by the American Marines in the capture of Iwoojima, declared the Nipponese people are an unparalleled formidable race in the sense that they fearlessly welcome death when their national destiny is involved, according to a London dispatch.

Although the Western peoples abhor the idea of death in war, such a thought is not entertained by the Nipponese people, the journal said, pointing out that this truth was clearly demonstrated in the defence to the last man put up by the Nipponese garrison on Iwoojima.

The American occupation of Iwoojima, the editorial continued, necessitated 26 days of bitter fighting not only because of furious resistance but powerful fortifications. The island had to be taken at the cost of huge personnel losses, as initial preparatory bombardments proved powerless to crack the Nippon defences, it said.

Although the American losses on Iwoojima, estimated at 19,938 casualties, are far smaller than the losses suffered by the British troops in Burma the ratio is exceedingly high when one considers the number of men involved in the campaign. The "Manchester Guardian" said that actually one-third of the American troops which landed on Iwoojima lost their lives.

## *U.S. Anxious To Check Soviet Voting Power*

Lisbon, March 29 (Domei)—That the United States is anxious to check Soviet voting power in the assembly of the anti-Axis world organization to be proposed at the San Francisco Conference was reflected today in a Reuter dispatch from Washington which reported that the United States has agreed to recognize three Soviet votes on the condition that it also receives three.

The White House was quoted as announcing tonight that the Anglo-American powers had agreed to support the Russian demand for three votes, which, it revealed, was made at the Yalta Conference. The Russians were said to have urged the votes for the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet Republics.

The Reuter dispatch said that the United States also has decided to ask for three votes in return for the consideration to Russia but failed to mention why the United States needs additional vote representation, whereas the Soviet demands appear to be justified.

## *Roosevelt Admits Serious Manpower Shortage In U.S.*

Lisbon, March 29 (Domei)—American President Roosevelt, in a message to the Senate, has asked for a speedy passage of the compromise Manpower Bill, which the Lower House passed on Tuesday, warning that the conduct of the war will greatly be hampered without the approval of the legislation, according to a Washington dispatch.

Roosevelt said that "the manpower situation is still serious, and in the days ahead of us, there will be a great temptation for workers to leave war plants" unless the proposed bill is adopted.

## Fair Treatment Absent In Yankee Political Creed

Tokyo, Mar. 29 (Domei)—Commenting on the indefinite shelving of the Lucecellar Bill on the lifting of the immigration bar against Indian nationals by the United States House of Representatives the Nippon Times today declared it provides emphatic testimony that the American Government professions of racial tolerance are not shared at all by the American people. "Nor was the action of the American Government itself in the introduction of this bill based on enlightened thinking," the Times said.

"It was aimed," it said, "at facilitating the advance of American political designs into India, by making the United States appear in the eyes of the Indian people as a champion of Indian independence and freedom." The United States like Britain, is only interested in the advancement of its own welfare at the cost of the sweat, tears, and toil of the Indian masses, the journal said.

It continued that "pro-American elements of the Indian populace may argue however that the United States would be more willing to see them secure a greater degree of independence than Britain would ever be willing to accord. But, the economic and political policies which the United States pursued toward the Philippines since 1898, convince these peoples that the colonial policies of the Anglo-American powers are not far different."

The indefinite postponement of the Lucecellar Bill is an insult to the Indian people, the Times said, continuing, "The Lucecellar Bill itself did not provide for the naturalization of all Indians who enter the United States in accordance with the stipulation of this Bill, but only of those residing in the United States at present who number a little more than 5,000."

Pointing out the Bill was shelved on the grounds that it would bring about "an influx of cheap Oriental labour," the journal declared, "The Americans can see nothing morally wrong in shutting their own doors to immigration and at the same time demanding the entry of American business into India and other parts of the world for the purpose of economic exploitation. The principle of treating all races fairly and equally is not one of their national creeds."

## *Acute Anti-Axis Food Situation Stressed*

Lisbon, March 29 (Domei)—Emphasizing the seriousness of the anti-Axis food situation, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin declared in Canberra last night that if the civilian population of all the anti-Axis nations outside the European Continent would need in 1945 no less than 1944, their total requirement would exceed the world production of all major food except wheat, according to an Australian dispatch.

Meat, canned fish, fat, sugar and dairy produce will, in the face of inereasing demands, be as short in supplies as ever before, Curtin said. He added that the production of meat in the United States will be lower this year than last year, and the drought in Australia, South Africa and Argentina further has reduced the anti-Axis supplies of meat and dairy products.

Although Australia is willing to assist Britain in some way, Curtin said the chief difficulty in doing so was the shipping shortage, besides such matters as increasing Australia's food production or reducing civilian consumption.

## Chances Of Total Nippon Victory Greater, Brighter

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Iwoojima nor as big as Taiwan. At the same time there are many strong Nippon troops on the island. "I firmly believe (declared the Chief Spokesman) that in the Okinawa operations we will inflict a casualty that is several times as big as the casualty we inflicted on the enemy in Iwoojima". Although major operations had not started as yet the Imperial Nippon forces had inflicted great losses on the enemy in the waters off Okinawa as announced by the Dai Honyei munique. "I have great confidence that we will win and this confidence, I am sure, will be confirmed by the war results that will be announced later on," declared Lt.-Col. Nakajima.

Referring to the enemy's troubles in transporting his men and materials to the Pacific and the European theatres of war, the Chief Spokesman said that the total American Army strength was 8,000,000. Out of this total 5,000,000 had been despatched for service overseas—1,500,000 to the Pacific and 3,500,000 to the European theatre. According to American reports, a soldier despatched overseas required six tons of supply for a month in ordinary times, but when he started operations he needed at least 16 tons of supply which is nearly three times the ordinary supply.

According to American shipping statements issued last month they have about 50,000,000 tonnage of shipping. Out of this 15,000,000 tons are used in the Great Lake areas while the remaining 35,000,000 are being used in the Atlantic and Pacific. To supply the Army in Europe, the Americans require 20,000,000 tons of bottoms and, therefore, they are left with the remaining 15,000,000 tonnage to the Pacific. To supply 1,500,000 troops the Americans would need ordinarily nine million tons of bottoms. So they would then be left with the remaining six millions of tonnage to carry out their new operations. With this six millions they can only move 380,000 troops, assuming that they have the six millions without any loss or damage.

Even if the European war came to an end in the near future, the bottoms in use in the Atlantic service would not be available for service in the Pacific as they would be required to carry back the remaining American soldiers home, stated the Chief Spokesman.

## I.N.A. Ac-Ac Gunners Bring Down Foe B-24

Rangoon, March 29 (Domei)—An Indian National Army anti-aircraft unit on March 21 brought down one out of seven enemy B-24's which attempted to raid our position at Sittaung, according to a delayed message received here today. The dispatch added that the Liberator bomber plunged to the ground from an altitude of 4,000 metres, after its fuselage had been torn off by a direct hit.

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